DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 086 418 RC 007 569

TITLE	Washington State Annual Rural Manpower Report, 1972.
INSTITUTION	Washington State Dept. of Employment Security, Olympia.
PUB DATE	72
NOTE	80p.; Tables in appendix take up two microfiche frames each, actual page count is 56p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Agribusiness; *Agricultural Laborers; *Annual Reports; Community Development; Employment Trends; Industrialization; Migrant Housing; Migrants; Migration Patterns; Prediction; Recruitment; *Rural Areas; *Rural Economics; Seasonal Laborers; State Programs; *Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS	*Washington State

ABSTRACT

The report contains information on significant developments in the 1972 Washington State Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Program. Part I, the Annual Summary, recommends that farm labor programs be designed to insure an adequate number of efficient workers and that a means be developed to prolong employment periods for the worker, thus reducing unemployment between crops. It also covers planning, economic and employment trends, the impact of mechanization, recruitment and utilization of farm workers, and rural development and community affairs. Part II, outlook for 1973, gives both a state forecast and area trends. Part III, attachments, presents seasonal offices, special studies, and bulletins and promotional materials. Tables on employment, migrant movement, farm placement operations, and other data are in the appendix. (KM)

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RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

AFFILIATED WITH THE
UNITED STATES TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

RC007569

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WASHINGTON STATE

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

1972

ES-225

F O R E W O R D

The following report contains information on significant developments in the 1972 Washington State Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Program. Tables covering employment, movements of migrants, farm placement operations, and other data are included in the Appendix.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1. Agricultural Reporting Areas Defined

Table 2 and Table 2a of this report each show the estimated 1972 employment of seasonal hired farm workers for the state, for each of the nine agricultural reporting areas of the state, and for each of the local office areas included in the agricultural reporting areas.

As used in this report, an agricultural reporting area is a geographic division within a state (1) which is reasonably integrated in terms of farm labor market characteristics and (2) which has a significant supply of, or demand for, seasonal hired farm workers and (3) in which 500 or more seasonal hired farm workers are employed at any time of the year. On the basis of these criteria the nine agricultural reporting areas in Washington State have been defined as follows:

Agricultural Reporting Area Name	Comprising the Administrative Areas of Local Offices at:	Covering Counties of:
NORTHWESTERN	Bellingham, Mount Vernon, and Everett	Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom
SOUTH CENTRAL	Toppenish and Yakima	Yakima, west part of Benton, and east part of Klickitat
NORTH CENTRAL	Okanogan and Wenatchee	Chelan, Douglas, and Okanogan
COLUMBIA BASIN	Ephrata and Moses Lake	Othello vicinity of Adams and all of Grant
SOUTHEASTERN	Pasco and Walla Walla	Asotin, Benton (except west part), Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, and Walla Walla
EASTERN	Spokane	Adams (except vicinity of Othello), Lincoln, Spokane, and Whitman
SOUTHWESTERN	Centralia, Longview, and Olympia	Cowlitz, Lewis, and Thurston
WEST CENTRAL	Auburn, Bremerton, Renton, Seattle, and Tacoma	King, Kitsap, and Pierce
VANCOUVER	Vancouver	Clark, west part of Klickitat, and Skamania

It should be noted that state totals in Tables 2 and 2a represent data for 30 of Washington's 39 counties which together employ over 94 percent of the seasonal farm workers at the peak of the season. Local offices in the remaining nine counties do not prepare current estimates of seasonal farm employment.

2. Annual Worker Plan

This plan is a coordinated nationwide program of service to migratory farm workers and their employers. The four objectives of the Annual Worker Plan are:

a. Arranging for the orderly scheduling of migratory farm workers on a preseason basis while they are in their home state, so they will need not arrive at the place of first employment prior to the date of need.

b. Arranging for a succession of jobs in the state(s) of employment so as to provide continuous employment for the migratory workers throughout the entire crop season.

c. Assuring farm employers of a qualified seasonal farm work force at the time needed and in sufficient numbers to avoid any crop loss due to a shortage of farm workers.

d. Improving the overall utilization of the domestic migratory farm work force.

3. Day-Haul Program

Assembly of workers at pickup points, transportation of workers to farm employment early in the morning, and return of workers to pickup points in the evening.

4. Day-Haul Operated (or Supervised)

Day-haul activities in which local office personnel actively participate every day at predesignated assembly points in the referral of workers to employers.

5. Day-Haul Established (or Unsupervised)

Day-haul activities in which local office personnel make initial arrangements (on the first day only) for bringing workers and employers together but do not participate in the daily arrangements thereafter except to recruit additional workers as needed.

6. Day-Haul Point

A predesignated location where, through arrangements among local employment offices, workers, and employers, workers are assembled daily to be transported to places of farm work.

7. Domestic Farm Workers

Those workers, regardless of nationality, whose place of employment and place of normal residence are within the United States, its territories, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

8. Local Domestic Farm Workers

Workers who reside within normal daily commuting distances of their places of employment.

9. Intrastate Migratory Domestic Farm Workers

Domestic farm workers who normally reside in the state of employment but who are temporarily employed within a specific locality other than their place of residence.

10. Interstate Migratory Domestic Farm Workers

Domestic farm workers who are employed within a state other than the one in which they normally reside. However, those workers who daily commute across state lines from their place of residence to their place of employment are considered local workers.

11. Free-Wheelers; Free-Wheeling Workers

Migratory farm workers who move from their state of residence to another state, or to a place of employment in their home state too distant from home to commute daily, without being referred or assisted by the employment service local office at point of departure.

12. Regular (Nonseasonal) Hired Farm Workers

Those hired for work on any one farm for a period of 150 days or more; i.e., a continuous 5-month period. They are distinguished from seasonal hired workers because of their extended job tenure.

13. Seasonal Hire Farm Workers

Those hired for work on any one farm for less than a continuous 150-day period in the course of a year. They are distinguished from regular hired farm workers because of their limited job tenure.

14. Temporary Seasonal Agricultural Office

Usually a two-man house trailer equipped with a small office for use in outlying communities within a local office area during the active farming season. Such offices provide limited referral and placement services to farm workers and employers in areas where there is a substantial demand for labor during the crop year. A few local offices extend their farm placement operations to temporary locations within the community where maximum services can be provided. All referral and placement activities carried on within the community are reported as part of the local office totals.

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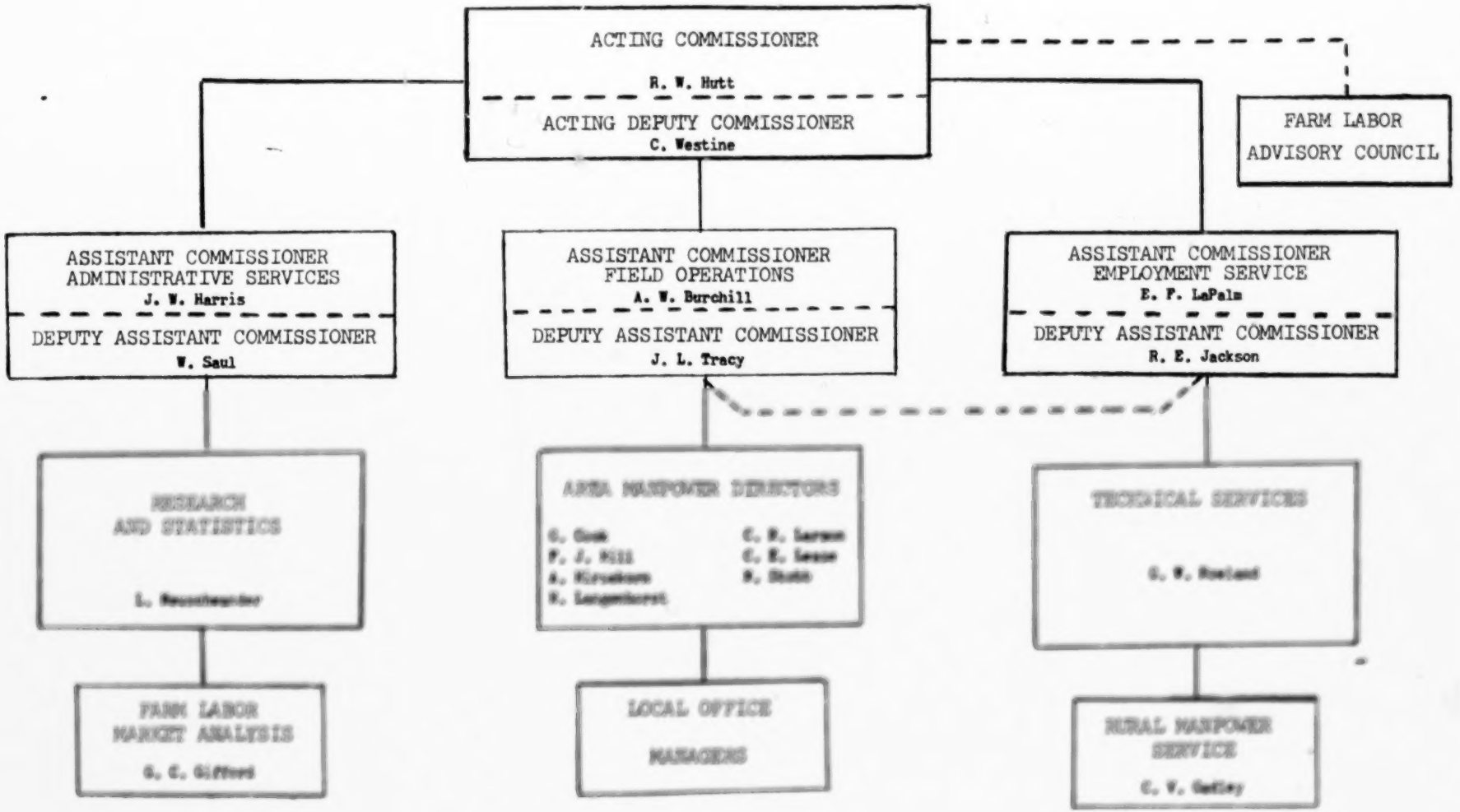
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PART I. ANNUAL SUMMARY

A. Planning

1. Administrative Organization

The Rural Manpower Service is part of the Employment Service Division and is responsible for the functional supervision of the state's Rural Manpower Program. Line authority for coordinating and implementing Employment Service programs rests with the Field Operations Division.

2. Pre-Season and In-Season Planning

Planning for 1972 began with the preparation of local office plans of service during late 1971. Statewide forecasts of labor needs by source of worker--local, intrastate, and interstate--were prepared based upon a summary of local office projected crop acreages, yields, and labor requirements.

During the agricultural season plans were changed to meet changes in labor needs caused by the vagaries in weather, crops, and market conditions.

3. Special Arrangements for Recruitment Made in Cooperation with Other Government Agencies, Farm Groups, Advisory Committees, and Employment Agencies in Other States

Throughout the season intrastate clearance orders were placed by demand areas with supply areas. Interstate clearance orders for asparagus workers were placed with the Texas Employment Commission only after an intensive effort was made to recruit as many workers as possible from within the state.

Most berry crops in the state are harvested principally by school-aged youth. Many schools provided Rural Manpower Service personnel with facilities in the schools for recruiting purposes.

B. Economic Trends

Agriculture in Washington State experienced typical vagaries in 1972 with record yields achieved in some crops and near disaster in others. Production of all wheat reached record levels, while a spring freeze and June rains reduced the cherry crop to one-half the 1971 level.

Although urban sprawl, new highways, and industrial expansion will encroach further on farm lands, agriculture will continue to be a dominate segment of the state's economy. The value of farm production in 1972 reached a record high of $1,145,839,000.00. The total value of the agricultural industry - farm production plus the processing of foods and feeds - now accounts for nearly $3 billion or over 12 percent of the gross state product. Joint research by the University of Washington and Washington State University indicates that about 25 percent of the state's economic activity is related directly or indirectly to agriculture. The same research revealed that the

communities in the irrigated acres of the Columbia Basin have 20 times as many people, workers, and income as comparable adjacent non-irrigated acres. Less than one-fifth of the irrigable lands in the state now have water.

Most farm lands lost to urban and industrial needs lie in western Washington which includes over 75 percent of the state's population. Farms tend to be small in this area and lean toward dairy, poultry, truck farming, and berry products. In western Washington strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and cucumbers require the most seasonal labor. Strawberry acreages have been declining yearly but a good market price in 1972 should slow the rate of decline; the decline however will continue its previous rate if the prices move downward again. Blackberry acreages are dropping rapidly and may soon disappear except in the southern areas. If harvests are delayed because of adverse weather or schools reopen before the harvest is complete, growers must recruit adults. Other factors such as berry mold attacks frequently complicates labor problems late in the harvest season. Some growers are replacing strawberries and blackberries with raspberries or blueberries which will tend to ease labor problems. A few are selling the land for housing or industrial sites.

In sparsely populated eastern Washington, dryland farming and irrigation predominate. Rainfall is light, with cold winters, and hot summers. Farms vary in size from a few acres to several thousand. Crops vary from small grains in the dryland areas to tree fruits and truck vegetables in the irrigated areas. Many crops still require hand labor. Because the population is relatively sparse throughout most of the area, migrant workers are needed to perform seasonal labor. Each year additional acreage is irrigated.

Most of Washington's apple orchards lie within this area. Total acreage is increasing yearly and most likely will continue to do so for the next several years. Old trees are being replaced with high density plantings. Many newly planted trees are beginning to produce. In addition to apples, acreages of grapes and sugar beets are increasing. Grape acreage has been increasing at a phenomenal rate. The acreage of concords, which account for more than 90 percent of all grapes grown in the state, rose from 9,500 acres in 1968 to 16,500 acres in 1972. About 40 percent have not yet reached bearing age. Although total acreage of European wine grapes is only about 1,100 acres, plantings of these varieties have increased 165 percent during the last four years and will continue to increase. Estimates are that Washington may replace New York as the second largest producer of grapes by 1980. Because of the potential for grape production, Washington State University recently received a grant for a three year study of the economic impact of the state's grape and wine industry. An expanding wine grape industry will require workers to handle vineyard operations, to process grapes, and to process and distribute winery products.

C. Employment Trends

1. Seasonal Hired Farm Workers

Average midmonth employment of seasonal hired workers from May through October dropped from 36,400 in 1971 to 30,300 in 1972. Most of the drop

was caused by declines in the harvest of strawberries and raspberries. Cold and wet weather slowed ripening of strawberries, but a sudden change to hot, dry weather caused very rapid ripening in some areas which resulted in temporary picker shortages. Then, a quick change to wet weather caused some rotting. Although the raspberry crop fared better than the strawberries, some areas suffered losses up to 25 percent or more due to rain damage. An overlap of the raspberry and strawberry harvest caused a brief shortage of raspberry pickers for some growers. The duration of both harvests was shorter than in 1971 and acreages were somewhat smaller.

A poor harvest caused a substantial drop in the number of cherry and peach pickers. A spring freeze damaged much of the crop in the southern areas. Some growers lost up to 90 percent of their cherry crop. A June rain caused a large amount of splitting of cherries even though mechanical dryers, including helicopters were used.

Hop acreage changed very little during 1972. Production increased over 1971 in spite of an extensive blow down of vines. Total acreage should not change significantly during the next few years, but seasonal employment in hops will trend downward as more growers turn to more and better mechanical means for cultivating and harvesting hops.

Sugar beet acreage increased during 1972 and will increase again in 1973. Job opportunities will remain constant or decrease as jobs lost to the use of more chemical weeders and mechanical thinners offset jobs created by increased acreage. A surplus of interstate sugar beet workers developed in the Columbia Basin. Many local residents who in previous years migrated to Minnesota for spring sugar beet employment remained in Washington in 1972 filling jobs formerly available to persons from other states.

Labor shortages of short duration occurred from time-to-time. The harvests of raspberries and strawberries overlapped briefly in some areas. Shortages occurred in the harvest of blackberries and blueberries after schools opened in the fall. Intensive efforts by placement personnel were necessary to recruit adults to pick the berries. Several asparagus growers lost crews during the latter part of the harvest season. Intensive recruitment activities and high wages failed to attract sufficient qualified workers. Efforts to recruit unemployed interstate sugar beet workers to cut asparagus were fruitless. Most reported they had come to Washington to work in sugar beets and would accept no other employment.

2. Regular Hired Farm Workers

Year-round jobs on Washington's farms include foremen, fruit and stock technicians, farm equipment operators and mechanics, poultry and dairy hands. The number of regular hired farm workers has been increasing steadily in the state and should continue to do so. Larger farms, increased mechanization, and other technological changes have increased the demand for workers with specialized skills and technical knowledge. Because the qualifications of the regular workers tend to be high,

shortages of qualified workers are becoming more frequent. In addition to intensive local recruitment, placement personnel frequently resort to intrastate and interstate clearance orders.

One local office organized a training program for dairy workers. Persons who completed the program were promptly placed. The local office soon received letters and telephone calls from dairymen in other areas of the state who were interested in hiring persons who had received such training. A copy of the proposal for the program and an evaluation of it are contained in the appendix. Another local office surveyed the need for a training course for farm equipment operators. As a result of the survey, the local office submitted a proposal for implementing such a program. The proposal is now under consideration.

Added demand for animal feeds and good prices for wheat should cause an increase in hay and wheat acreages. Expansion in both will increase the need for equipment operators in year-round or near year-round work.

Water is continually being supplied to new lands increasing the demand for workers capable of handling the new sophisticated irrigation systems being installed.

An acute shortage of skilled farm workers could occur within the next few years unless more workers are trained in the required mechanical and technical skills.

D. Impact of Mechanization and Other Changes in Production Practices

Although no revolutionary new machines or technologies were introduced during 1972, Washington farmers continued to utilize more mechanical and chemical aids. Two developments may induce more sugar beet growers to use machines during 1973. Some growers claim yields from mechanically thinned fields are greater than from hand thinned ones, and machine operators charged $15 per acre for thinning while hand labor costs were $22.50 per acre and up. A factor inhibiting the use of machines is the condition of the soil. On new lands with little humus, the mechanical thinners tend to pulverize the soil so that it is subject to wind erosion. Those lands must be hand thinned. As the humus builds up, the soil holds together better and machines may be used.

Berry growers are hopeful that they will soon be able to machine harvest their crops. One grower harvested 50 percent of his raspberries by machine in 1972. Another grower has a pilot plot of uniformally ripening rasberry plants which can be machine harvested; however, the flavor must be improved. A recent newspaper article claimed an Oregon grower developed a machine that can harvest five types of berries, including red raspberries and blackberries, at a rate up to five tons per hour. It requires bushes trained for the machine. It shakes off the mature fruit and can be used for as many pickings as necessary. Uniform ripening of the berry is not required. If the machine is as good as reported and can be sold at a reasonable cost, it could change the present bleak outlook for many berry growers.

Several new combines were used in the hop harvest during 1972. One grower claimed that with the combine he can harvest about ten acres a day with one crew compared with 12 acres a day with two field crews. The self-propelled combine leaves the vines in the fields. Finger bars remove the foliage and hop cones and move them by conveyor to special trucks, equipped with hydraulically operated bins, that are hitched to the combine. Hops from the combine bypass the picker and go to the plant's recleaner for foliage removal. Probably the only deterrent to a rapid adoption of the combine by most growers is the cost which may be as high as $80,000 including the combine, special trucks, and changes at the picker shed.

A new method of baling hay was developed in the Columbia Basin. It consists basically in turning a windrow of hay into a tightly twisted rope about six inches in diameter. A travelling knife on the machine will chop the rope into any desired length.

E. Recruitment and Utilization of Farm Workers

Intensive recruitment was required during 1972 for asparagus and berry harvests and to a lesser extent the apple harvest. Sufficient numbers of local workers and free-wheelers were available for most other crop activities.

Most berries are picked by school-age youth. Placement personnel spoke at schools, hung posters, and utilized all news media to recruit youth. One local office had hiring authority from growers. Placement personnel took job applications at schools. At harvest time they assigned students to various farms. Upon completion of one harvest, they assigned all who wished jobs on other farms. Samples of pamphlets and work guides are included in the appendix.

Because there had been some question as to whether or not local and instate migrant workers were receiving full opportunity and priority for asparagus jobs traditionally filled by out-of-state workers, an intensive campaign to recruit asparagus cutters from within the state was launched early in the year. Local offices throughout the state participated in the efforts. News media, bulletin boards, and posters were utilized. The Department of Social and Health Services provided lists of persons on public assistance rolls. Rural outreach interviewers surveyed the areas in which they were assigned using bulletin boards, Spanish language notices, Spanish radio programs, public assistance lists, and community center lists seeking applicants. In spite of the concerted effort, virtually no workers were recruited. Many persons who expressed interest were not qualified for the grueling task of cutting asparagus. Some were qualified but would not leave their areas of residence in spite of employers offers of transportation and housing.

F. Rural Development and Community Affairs

1. Rural Development

The rural outreach activities that were begun during the migrant Experimental and Demonstration projects were continued in 1973. As a result of those projects, many services are now available to the rural disad-

vantaged that were not available two years ago, and most rural persons know how to obtain the services when needed. Although rural outreach workers continued to assist some of those in need to secure public assistance, health care, and other services; most outreach efforts are now directed toward providing employment and manpower services. Many rural persons have been enrolled in training programs ranging from fruit tree pruning to carpentry and aquaculture. Some have been placed in full-time jobs in non-agricultural as well as in agricultural activities.

Many interstate migrant farm workers have settled in the state during the past several years. Most still depend upon farm work as their principal source of income. However, the youngsters are being kept in school and are acquiring skills that will enable them to break away from farm work if they so desire.

At the end of 1971, a new project to bring Employment Security Department services to rural areas was implemented in two rural counties. Called Operation Hitchhike, the new project was designed to bring manpower services to communities which are at a considerable distance from the nearest office of the state Employment Service. Such communities were not receiving their fair share of occupational training and other manpower programs.

The Hitchhike program operated fully during 1972. In spite of limited job opportunities, permanent employment was found for many persons. G.E.D. classes and Homestart programs were developed in small communities. Delivery of institutional training in some parts of the project areas is not feasible because of distances to training facilities.

As more people became aware of the Hitchhike offices, more came seeking assistance in other than manpower problems. Many of the services supplied were similar to those provided during the migrant projects. People needed assistance in securing legal aid, public assistance, filing for social security, completing applications for employment, and similar needs.

The project has demonstrated the need for developing a system to bring employment services to residents of remote areas.

In 1968, an Interagency task force on migrant affairs was created to meet the needs of migrant and agricultural workers. In 1972, the task force was reorganized to enhance its effectiveness and to broaden the scope of its activities. The task force has been renamed the "Interagency Task Force for Agricultural Workers." A copy of the Governor's Executive Order concerning the reorganization is included in the appendix.

2. Community and Public Relations Activities

Local office placement and rural outreach personnel were active in other community affairs. They are members of Sub Task Forces of the Interagency Task Force for Agricultural Workers. In addition, they are members of and active in the following groups:

Lynden Migrant Center - Whatcom County
Grant County Planning Commission
Franklin County Rural Development Committee
Franklin County Civil Defense Board
Pierce County Migrant Ministries
Yakima County Emergency Services Coalition
Walla Walla County U.S.D.A. Interagency Committee
Walla Walla County Child Development Center

Local office personnel also worked closely with the following local and state agencies:

County Health Departments
Community Action Councils
Community Service Agencies
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries
Washington State Migrant Education
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services

Local office placement personnel as well as area and central office personnel attended and participated in a number of grower and marketing association meetings throughout 1972.

3. Farm Labor Housing

The shortage of approved housing for migrant workers is becoming more acute. In western Washington on-farm housing is available only in two northern counties and in the remote areas of a southern county. Growers in the other areas rely upon day-haul activities and drive outs.

In the central and eastern part of the state where local sources cannot provide sufficient workers, many growers still maintain their camps.

Community organizations, grower associations, the Interagency Task Force for Agricultural Workers, and other groups are aware of the housing problems and are trying to develop plans to alleviate the shortages. However, very little has been achieved.

A recent survey illustrates the difficulties of enforcing the occupancy provisions of the regulations. In one area the Department of Health approved 247 units in 24 camps to house 999 persons. At the time of a survey of inhabitants in July 1972, over 1,450 people were living in the units. Over one-half of them were under 15 years of age. Although the growers assigned the housing in compliance with the regulations, the migrants who were fortunate enough to get the accomodations willingly shared them with friends and relatives.

G. Evaluation and Recommendations

Agriculture is the largest single industry in the state. It is a relatively stable and growing industry. Properly managed, the farm lands on which it is based will not wear out. In common with other industries, the health and vitality of agriculture depends heavily upon an efficient labor force.

Recent directives for farm labor programs have been aimed toward encouraging seasonal farm workers to leave agriculture in favor of nonfarm pursuits. However, during the foreseeable future, the need for seasonal workers to cultivate and harvest Washington's farm produce will remain high. If it were possible to absorb all the resident adult seasonal farm workers into nonfarm activities (which it is not), interstate workers would still be required to keep Washington's major industry functioning.

During 1972, rural manpower personnel continued to assist farm workers to enroll in nonfarm training courses, but they also enrolled many in farm labor training programs that will give them skills needed to engage in agricultural activities in which they heretofore were not qualified. They have encouraged workers who have specialized in one type of crop or activity to accept employment in other activities which they have previously avoided. Sometimes the transition can be made with little or no training; sometimes intensive training is required.

Recent directives from the state agency require local office personnel to implement procedures that expose applicants for farm jobs to all jobs and training programs. Such exposure insures farm workers of the opportunity to seek nonfarm jobs if they so desire.

Because agriculture is so important to the state's economic well-being, farm labor programs should be designed to insure an adequate number of efficient workers and to develop means to prolong periods of employment for the worker thus reducing the periods of unemployment between various crop activities. While mechanization reduces the number of seasonal job opportunities, it increases the number of regular or year-round jobs. Even now it is difficult to find qualified persons to fill all the positions. The situation will worsen unless more workers are trained.

PART II. OUTLOOK FOR 1973

A. State Forecast

Assuming normal crop, weather, and market conditions, total average monthly seasonal farm employment during 1973 should rise above the 1972 level. Employment of youth may decrease slightly because of reductions in strawberry and blackberry acreages. More adults will be needed to harvest increased producing acres of asparagus and tree fruits. Additional mechanical thinners will be used in sugar beets, however, part or all jobs lost to the machines will be offset by jobs created by the planting of additional acres. Employment in hops should decrease because of greater use of more efficient machines; but more workers will be required in planting, pruning, cultivating, and irrigating newly planted vineyards.

During the early part of 1973, most seasonal workers will be employed in orchard cleanup, livestock tending, general repairs and maintenance, pruning, etc. Employment will begin to rise rapidly in April at the beginning of the asparagus harvest, reaching an early summer peak of about 60,000 in late June when the cherry and berry harvests coincide with fruit tree thinning and other activities. Employment will fall during August and then rise to about 40,000 at the peak of the apple harvest in early October. A sharp drop to the winter level of 3,500 will follow the completion of the apple harvest.

No serious problems are anticipated for 1973. Interstate clearance orders for asparagus cutters have already been initiated. Placement personnel in berry growing areas are arranging for recruitment in the schools. Intrastate clearance orders for apple pickers will be placed by local offices in sparsely populated areas when the need for workers has been determined.

B. Area Trends

No significant employment changes are expected except an increase in the strawberry and raspberry harvests in the Northwestern Area, 10-53-01, and in the cherry harvest in the South Central Area, 10-53-02.

PART III. ATTACHMENTS TO THE REPORT

A. Seasonal Offices

Mobile seasonal farm placement offices were opened in 15 outlying communities. Table 7 contains a list of the offices, their dates of operation, and a summary of their activities.

B. Special Studies

Asparagus growers in all major producing areas were surveyed to determine the prevailing rate and the average hourly earnings of piece rate workers. The rate for both instate and interstate workers was $7.00 per cwt. of trimmed weight asparagus. During the survey period, earnings averaged $2.83 per hour.

A survey of strawberry pickers in Skagit County revealed a piece rate of 85¢ per 14 pound flat and average hourly earnings of $2.01. Average hourly earnings for male adults was $2.93; female adults, $2.48; male youth, $1.75; and female youth, $1.40.

The findings from a statewide survey to determine wage rates paid to inexperienced workers in agriculture are shown below.

Agricultural Activity	Hourly Rate	Monthly Rate 1/
General farm work	$2.00	$275
Beef cattle	2.00	275
Dairy farms	2.00	275
Tree fruits	2.00	---
Ornamental horticulture	2.00	---
Poultry	1.95	---
Truck vegetables	1.50	---

1/ Room and board provided.

C. Bulletins and Promotional Materials

Copies of bulletins and promotional materials used during 1972 are included in the appendix.

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TABLE 1. SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS IN 1972
WASHINGTON STATE

Section A. Day-Haul Activities at Points Operated by Washington State	Number
1. Towns with day-haul points	5
2. Number of day-haul points	11
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	258
4. Total number of workers transported during year	13,475
Section B. Selected Services to School-Age Workers (Under 22 Years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm-workers	0
a. Placement in camps	0
6. Placement of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	79
Section C. Services to Indians Living on Reservations	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points:	
a. Farm placements	1,077
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	20
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	1,242
Section D. Other Selected Data	
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics	0
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held	0
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service program	12
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives	7

TABLE 1a. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY, 1972

Town	Day-Haul Points		
	Number	Days Operated During Year	Workers Transported During Year
Auburn	1	24	63 1/
Edmunds	5	19	1,845
Everett	1	37	1,882
Mt. Vernon	1	20	1,573
Seattle	2	141	7,665
Spokane	1	17	447
Total	11	258	13,475

1/ The only supervised pickup point in Auburn is at the local office. It is one of several stops on the route.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT 1/ OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE - 1972
BY AGRICULTURAL AREA, BY LOCAL OFFICE, BY SOURCE OF WORKERS

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND SOURCE OF WORKERS	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
STATE TOTAL	3,880	4,966	8,137	11,564	17,589	37,923	48,941	28,861	23,532	24,676	5,630	3,033
Local	3,505	4,229	6,935	9,041	11,220	28,992	41,427	23,316	15,984	13,332	4,944	2,831
Intrastate	235	397	574	601	742	1,657	3,297	2,156	2,455	3,917	462	115
Interstate	140	340	628	1,922	5,627	7,274	4,217	3,389	5,093	7,427	224	87
NORTHWESTERN AREA 10-53-01												
TOTAL	175	255	525	975	1,105	5,800	20,650	8,480	2,595	1,625	465	95
Local	175	255	525	975	1,105	5,350	18,950	7,830	2,270	1,525	465	95
Intrastate						150	1,200	450	225	75		
Interstate						300	500	200	100	25		
BELLINGHAM: TOTAL	150	150	200	200	500	750	6,750	1,880	1,550	800	300	65
Local	150	150	200	200	500	700	5,550	1,630	1,425	800	300	65
Intrastate							900	200	75			
Interstate						50	300	50	50			
EVERETT: TOTAL	25	30	50	225	165	1,350	8,600	900	270	100	30	30
Local	25	30	50	225	165	1,350	8,600	900	270	100	30	30
Intrastate												
Interstate												
MOUNT VERNON: TOTAL		75	275	550	440	3,700	5,300	5,700	775	725	135	
Local		75	275	550	440	3,300	4,800	5,300	575	625	135	
Intrastate						150	300	250	150	75		
Interstate						250	200	150	50	25		
SOUTH CENTRAL AREA 10-53-02												
TOTAL	1,700	2,000	3,512	5,391	8,817	9,820	7,064	7,158	11,103	9,703	1,580	975
Local	1,600	1,800	3,105	4,137	5,615	6,717	5,394	5,241	7,596	6,119	1,580	975
Intrastate	50	75	196	106	271	255	312	484	626	760		
Interstate	50	125	211	1,148	2,931	2,848	1,358	1,433	2,881	2,824		
TOPPENISH: TOTAL	900	900	2,212	3,870	7,351	8,865	3,559	4,881	7,736	3,395	980	800
Local	900	900	1,995	2,790	4,377	5,787	2,844	3,775	5,352	2,930	980	800
Intrastate			50	102	196	255	102	154	377	105		
Interstate			167	978	2,778	2,823	613	952	2,007	360		

TABLE 2. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND SOURCE OF WORKERS	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
YAKIMA: TOTAL	800	1,100	1,300	1,521	1,466	955	3,505	2,277	3,367	6,308	600	175
Local	700	900	1,110	1,347	1,238	930	2,550	1,466	2,244	3,189	600	175
Intrastate	50	75	146	4	75		210	330	249	655		
Interstate	50	125	44	170	153	25	745	481	874	2,464		
NORTH CENTRAL AREA 10-53-03												
TOTAL	480	1,000	1,273	1,349	656	2,389	4,342	2,078	3,400	8,375	515	380
Local	290	575	812	779	462	1,400	2,352	882	782	1,900	350	260
Intrastate	140	275	228	275	100	498	1,152	344	1,233	2,463	100	70
Interstate	50	150	233	295	94	491	838	852	1,385	4,012	65	50
OKANOGAN: TOTAL	260	300	533	608	256	903	1,915	1,074	919	4,037	210	230
Local	150	175	228	256	169	460	930	344	298	883	110	150
Intrastate	80	75	147	170	54	244	629	99	191	1,232	50	50
Interstate	30	50	158	182	33	199	356	631	430	1,922	50	30
WENATCHEE: TOTAL	220	700	740	741	400	1,486	2,427	1,604	2,481	4,338	305	150
Local	140	400	584	523	293	940	1,422	538	484	1,017	240	110
Intrastate	60	200	81	105	46	254	523	245	1,042	1,231	50	20
Interstate	20	100	75	113	61	292	482	221	955	2,090	15	20
COLUMBIA BASIN AREA 10-53-04												
TOTAL	200	195	445	750	1,769	3,346	1,919	886	989	1,548	780	313
Local	200	195	383	598	983	2,323	1,405	608	724	1,081	624	313
Intrastate			14	30	106	385	136	20	46	188	112	
Interstate			48	122	680	638	378	258	219	279	44	
EPHRATA: TOTAL	125	65	93	245	680	1,212	482	381	252	597	130	105
Local	125	65	93	245	460	905	370	236	190	442	120	105
Intrastate						207	56		27	115	10	
Interstate					220	100	56	145	35	40		
MOSES LAKE: TOTAL	75	130	352	505	1,089	2,134	1,437	505	337	951	650	208
Local	75	130	290	353	523	1,418	1,035	372	534	639	504	208
Intrastate			14	30	106	178	80	20	19	73	102	
Interstate			48	122	460	538	322	113	184	239	44	

TABLE 2. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND SOURCE OF WORKERS	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
SOUTHEASTERN AREA 10-53-05												
TOTAL	310	330	688	745	2,559	4,517	1,543	2,023	789	861	875	270
Local	310	330	571	478	682	1,396	646	1,073	590	634	650	270
Intrastate			56	50	100	184	122	578	50	100	175	
Interstate			61	217	1,777	2,937	775	372	149	127	50	
PASCO: TOTAL	60	80	288	245	1,159	2,592	743	823	139	181	375	20
Local	60	80	196	128	382	796	246	273	90	134	300	20
Intrastate			31			59	22	378			75	
Interstate			61	117	777	1,737	475	172	49	47		
WALLA WALLA: TOTAL	250	250	400	500	1,400	1,925	800	1,200	650	680	500	250
Local	250	250	375	350	300	600	400	800	500	500	350	250
Intrastate			25	50	100	125	100	200	50	100	100	
Interstate				100	1,000	1,200	300	200	100	80	50	
EASTERN AREA 10-53-06												
TOTAL	215	215	275	750	800	350	650	870	875	825	290	190
Local	160	160	175	525	525	260	475	500	525	550	175	140
Intrastate	35	35	60	125	150	70	100	200	175	175	65	35
Interstate	20	20	40	100	125	20	75	170	175	100	50	15
SOUTHWESTERN AREA 10-53-07												
TOTAL	3		110	135	205	3,000	1,700	1,220	680	150	130	60
Local	3		110	135	205	3,000	1,700	1,220	680	150	130	60
Intrastate												
Interstate												
LEWIS COUNTY: TOTAL	3			110	155	1,550	1,475	1,045	530	150	130	60
Local	3			110	155	1,550	1,475	1,045	530	150	130	60
Intrastate												
Interstate												
LONGVIEW: TOTAL						600						
Local						600						
Intrastate												
Interstate												

TABLE 2. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND SOURCE OF WORKERS	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
OLYMPIA: TOTAL			110	25	50	850	225	175	150			
Local			110	25	50	850	225	175	150			
Intrastate												
Interstate												
WEST CENTRAL AREA 10-53-08												
TOTAL	747	844	1,189	1,342	1,528	5,576	9,243	4,666	2,231	1,209	870	678
Local	747	844	1,189	1,342	1,528	5,576	9,225	4,662	2,222	1,198	870	678
Intrastate							15			11		
Interstate							3	4	9			
AUBURN: TOTAL	32	59	42	51	45	1,826	2,187	1,299	465	209	80	73
Local	32	59	42	51	45	1,826	2,187	1,299	465	198	80	73
Intrastate										11		
Interstate												
RENTON: TOTAL			30	50	90	170	365	245	85	20	15	
Local			30	50	90	170	365	245	85	20	15	
Intrastate												
Interstate												
SEATTLE: TOTAL	550	550	595	630	765	1,300	1,280	1,425	1,200	795	660	530
Local	550	550	595	630	765	1,300	1,280	1,425	1,200	795	660	530
Intrastate												
Interstate												
TACOMA: TOTAL	165	235	522	621	628	2,280	5,511	1,697	681	185	115	75
Local	165	235	522	621	628	2,280	5,493	1,693	472	185	115	75
Intrastate							15					
Interstate							3	4	9			
VANCOUVER AREA 10-53-09												
TOTAL	50	127	120	127	150	3,125	1,830	1,480	870	380	125	72
Local	20	70	65	72	115	2,970	1,280	1,300	595	175	100	40
Intrastate	10	12	20	15	15	115	250	80	100	145	10	10
Interstate	20	45	35	40	20	40	290	100	175	60	15	22

1/ Because the employment data are as of midmonth, the figures may not represent peak employment for the month.

SOURCE OF DATA: Applications for Labor Reports (ES-223) from local offices.

TABLE 2 a. EMPLOYMENT 1/ OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE - 1972
BY AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
STATE - ALL ACTIVITIES	3,880	4,966	8,137	11,564	17,589	37,923	48,941	28,861	23,532	24,676	5,630	3,033
Apples - Prune, Plant, Thin, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	1,435	2,140	2,508	2,073	1,166	2,317	4,315	2,539	3,977	17,168	560	653
Apricots and Peaches - Prune, Thin, Prop, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	100	20	180	136	100	35	1,330	420	70		30	102
Asparagus - Plant and Harvest			128	961	4,764	4,644						
Blackberries - Prune, Tie, Weed, and Harvest	5	20	12	15	8	23	30	43	505	44	20	13
Blueberries - Prune, Thin, Plant, Weed, and Harvest	10	15	30	25	13	38	780	2,868	1,315	30	5	5
Broccoli Harvest								200	200	115		
Bush Bean Harvest									45			
Cabbage Harvest										30	15	
Carrot Harvest								35	90	80	60	10
Cauliflower Harvest								420	360	285	5	
Celery Harvest										10	10	
Cherries - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	60	155	118	180	130	4,814	2,276	169	20		15	10
Christmas Tree Planting											100	
Corn Harvest							500	775	975	483	85	
Cucumber Harvest							100	4,434	540			
Currant Harvest							130					
Daffodils, Iris, and Tulips - Bud and Bulb Harvest			340	235	40	605	1,045	890	150			
Dairy - Seasonal Work	12	13	14	9	9	41	43	37	65	44	12	39
Dry Beans and Peas - Plant, Weed, and Harvest			17	20	170	164	333	150				
Filbert Harvest										30		
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/	185	260	500	1,866	1,420	1,488	1,236	776	280	45	295	367
Grapes - Prune, Tie, and Harvest	20	25	143						500	527		5
Green Lima Bean Harvest									14	9		
Green Pea Harvest						350	1,475	1,325				
Hay and Silage Harvest					80	952	2,074	859	373	221	50	
Hops - Peg, Twine, Train, Strip, Harvest, and Cleanup			1,250	1,875	2,294	608	105	103	4,790	44	200	
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work	500	517	547	634	652	756	821	886	875	792	957	510
Lentils - Seed and Harvest					150			150				
Livestock Tending and Feeding	460	460	490	110	20	20	20	20	20	30	200	520
Mink Pelting											20	
Mint - Weed and Harvest						420	240					
Onions - Sort, Sack, Plant, and Harvest	10						100	200	215		50	

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Pears - Prune, Thin, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	500	575	562	480	310	745	960	3,771	4,113	140	365	348
Plums and Prunes - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	15			35	45			1,012	10		85	2
Pole Beans - String and Harvest						10		980	100			
Potatoes - Seed Cutting, Plant, Harvest, Sort, and Pack in Farm Cellars	30	25	138	290	168			667	681	1,079	305	85
Raspberries - Prune, Tie, Weed, and Harvest	40	132	152	36	42	42	17,099	1,315	25	309	235	30
Rhubarb, Field and Hothouse - Transplant, Field Work, and Harvest	128	199	130	327	328	2		6	5	4		20
Small Grains - Plant, Field Work, and Harvest			100	260	100	50	200	894	1,000	1,025	200	
Specialty Crops - Weed, Rogue, and Harvest					50	50	25					
Spinach Roguing						250						
Squash Harvest							50	100		10		
Strawberries - Hoe, Weed, and Harvest				295	534	13,990	9,309	7	15	21		
Strawberry Plants - Trim, Grade, Plant, and Harvest			270	220	75							
Sugar Beets - Plant, Hoe, Weed, Trim, Thin, and Harvest			110	436	3,255	3,123	1,754			1,146	1,270	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Plant, Field Work, and Harvest			20	155	584	609	745	1,178	1,010	200	126	8
All Other Activities	370	410	378	891	1,082	1,777	1,846	1,627	1,194	755	355	306
NORTHWESTERN AREA 10-53-01												
TOTAL - ALL ACTIVITIES	175	255	525	975	1,105	5,800	20,650	8,480	2,595	1,625	465	95
Blueberry Harvest								1,430	800			
Broccoli Harvest								200	200	75		
Carrot Harvest									50	50	50	
Cauliflower Harvest								300	300	250		
Corn Harvest									100	310	25	
Cucumber Harvest								3,200	125			
Daffodils, Iris, and Tulips - Bud and Bulb Harvest			100	125		500	700	600	100			
General Farm Work 2/	150	150	200	380	600	300						
Green Pea Harvest							1,200	1,200				
Hay and Silage Harvest						200	500	600	200	150		
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work		5	10	50	45	50	50	50	35	15	5	

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Pole Bean Harvest									100			
Potatoes - Sort, Grade, and Harvest	5	5	25	30					350	280	135	50
Raspberries - Prune, Tie, and Harvest	15	90	90				9,200	400	10	250	300	
Spinach Roguing						250						
Strawberries - Hoe, Weed, and Harvest				255	350	4,170	8,400		10	15		
Strawberry Plant Harvest			75	75								
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Plant					60	20						
All Other Activities	5	5	25	60	50	310	600	500	215	230	50	45
BELLINGHAM - ALL ACTIVITIES	150	150	200	200	500	750	6,750	1,880	1,550	800	300	65
Blueberry Harvest								1,280	800			
Corn Harvest										100	25	
Cucumber Harvest								150	100			
General Farm Work	150	150	200	100	400	300						
Hay and Silage Harvest						50	250	300	200	150		
Pole Bean Harvest									100			
Potato Harvest									200	150	50	50
Raspberries - Prune, Tie, and Harvest							1,800			250	200	
Strawberries - Hoe, Weed, and Harvest				100	100	400	4,500					
All Other Activities							200	150	150	150	25	15
EVERETT - ALL ACTIVITIES	25	30	50	225	165	1,350	8,600	900	270	100	30	30
Blueberry Harvest								150				
Corn, Sweet - Harvest									100	35		
Cucumber Harvest								50	25			
General Farm Work 2/				80								
Green Pea Harvest							200	200				
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work		5	10	50	45	50	50	50	35	15	5	
Potatoes - Sort, Grade, and Harvest	5	5	25	30					75	30	10	
Raspberries - Prune, Tie, and Harvest	15	15	15				4,400	400	10			
Strawberries - Hoe, Weed, and Harvest				30	50	1,270	3,900		10	15		
Strawberry Plant Harvest				25								
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Plant					60	20						
All Other Activities	5	5		10	10	10	50	50	15	5	15	30

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
MOUNT VERNON - ALL ACTIVITIES		75	275	550	440	3,700	5,300	5,700	775	725	135	
Broccoli Harvest								200	200	75		
Carrot Harvest									50	50	50	
Cauliflower Harvest								300	300	250		
Corn, Sweet - Harvest										175		
Cucumber Harvest								3,000				
Daffodils, Iris, and Tulips - Bud and Bulb Harvests			100	125		500	700	600	100			
General Farm Work 2/				200	200							
Green Pea Harvest							1,000	1,000				
Hay and Silage Harvest						150	250	300				
Potato Harvest									75	100	75	
Raspberries - Prune, Tie, and Harvest		75	75				3,000					
Spinach Roguing						250						
Strawberries - Hoe, Weed, and Harvest				125	200	2,500						
Strawberry Plant Harvest			75	50								
All Other Activities			25	50	40	300	350	300	50	75	10	
SOUTH CENTRAL AREA 10-53-02												
TOTAL - ALL ACTIVITIES	1,700	2,000	3,512	5,391	6,817	9,830	7,064	7,158	11,103	9,703	1,580	975
Apples - Prune, Thin, Prop, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	1,120	1,375	1,440	995	661	895	1,900	1,020	2,550	8,388	405	400
Apricots and Peaches - Prune, Thin, Prop, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	60	55	55	75	90	35	1,200	300				100
Asparagus - Plant and Harvest			100	900	3,400	3,100						
Cherries - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	50	110	60	130	130	3,335	1,000		20			
Corn Harvest							500	400	500			
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/				300		300	600	656			50	200
Grapes - Prune and Harvest			100						500	500		
Hay and Silage Harvest						100	700			14	50	
Hops - Peg, Twine, Train, Strip, Harvest and Cleanup			1,250	1,875	2,294	608	105	103	4,790	44	200	
Landscape Gardening, Nursery and Greenhouse Work											200	
Mint Harvest						230						
Pears - Prune, Thin, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	270	260	285	275	235		200	2,880	1,900	30	150	200
Plums and Prunes - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest				35	45			800			80	
Potato Harvest								200				

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
Sugar Beets - Plant, Hoe, Trim, Thin, and Harvest			75	350	1,500	500	400			500	400	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Harvest								400	500			
All Other Activities	200	200	147	456	462	717	459	399	343	227	45	75
TOPPENISH - ALL ACTIVITIES	900	900	2,212	3,870	7,351	8,865	3,559	4,881	7,736	3,395	980	800
Apples - Prune, General Orchard Work, Heat, and Harvest	570	535	570	185	220	415	800		2,300	2,200		400
Apricots and Peaches - Prune, General Orchard Work, Heat, and Harvest	60	55	55	75	90	35	1,200	300				100
Asparagus - Plant and Harvest			100	900	3,400	3,100						
Cherries - Prune, General Orchard Work, Heat, and Harvest		105		80	90	3,335						
Corn, Sweet and Field - Harvest							500	400	500			
General Farm and Orchard Work				300		100	300	400			50	50
Grapes - Prune and Harvest			100						500	500		
Hops - Peg, Twine, Miscellaneous Field Work, Train, Strip, and Harvest			1,050	1,500	1,500	450			3,100		150	
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work											200	
Mint - Hoe and Harvest						230						
Pears - Prune, General Orchard Work, Heat, and Harvest	170	105	175	125	155			2,000	500		80	200
Plums and Prunes - General Orchard Work, Heat, and Harvest				35	45			800			80	
Potatoes - Harvest								200				
Sugar Beets - Plant, Hoe, Trim, Thin, and Harvest			75	350	1,500	500	400			500	400	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Harvest								400	500			
All Other Activities	100	100	87	320	351	700	359	381	336	195	20	50
YAKIMA - ALL ACTIVITIES	800	1,100	1,300	1,521	1,466	955	3,505	2,277	3,367	6,308	600	175
Apples - Prune, Thin, Prop, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	550	840	870	810	441	480	1,100	1,020	250	6,188	405	
Cherries - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	50	5	60	50	40		1,000		20			
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/						200	300	256				150
Hay and Silage Harvest						100	700			14	50	
Hops - Peg, Twine, Train, Strip, Harvest, and Cleanup			200	375	794	158	105	103	1,690	14	50	

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
PEARS - Prune, Thin, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	100	155	110	150	80		200	880	1,400	30	70	
All Other Activities	100	100	60	136	111	17	100	18	7	32	25	25
NORTH CENTRAL AREA 10-53-03												
TOTAL - ALL ACTIVITIES	480	1,000	1,273	1,349	656	2,389	4,342	2,078	3,400	8,375	515	380
Apples - Prune, Plant, Thin, Prop, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	215	610	943	1,013	505	1,292	2,305	1,369	1,357	8,285	135	150
Apricots and Peaches - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	35	15	20	61	10			20	20		25	
Cherries - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest		40	50	50		93	971	44			10	
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/		50				243	256					80
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work											95	
Livestock Tending and Feeding	60	60	60	60	20	20	20	20	20	30	60	60
Pears - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	170	225	200	145	75	710	760	595	1,953	10	190	90
All Other Activities				20	46	31	30	30	50	50		
WENATCHEE - ALL ACTIVITIES	220	700	740	741	400	1,486	2,427	1,004	2,481	4,338	305	150
Apples - Prune, Thin, Prop, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	95	495	510	465	300	440	440	745	940	4,338		
Apricots and Peaches - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	35	15	30	61	10			20	20		25	
Cherries - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest		40	50	50		93	971	44			10	
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/						243	256					80
Nursery Work											95	
Pears - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	90	150	160	145	75	710	760	195	1,521		175	70
All Other Activities				30	15							
OKANOGAN - ALL ACTIVITIES	260	300	533	608	256	903	1,915	1,074	919	4,037	210	230
Apples - Prune, Thin, Prop, Plant, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	130	115	433	548	305	852	1,865	624	417	3,947	135	150
General Orchard Work 2/		50										
Livestock Tending and Feeding	60	60	60	60	30	30	30	30	30	30	60	60
Pears - Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	80	75	40					400	432	10	15	20
All Other Activities					41	31	30	30	50	50		

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
COLUMBIA BASIN AREA 10-53-04												
TOTAL - ALL ACTIVITIES	200	195	445	750	1,700	3,346	1,919	886	980	1,548	780	313
Apples - Prune, Plant, Thin, General Orchard work, and Harvest	90	55	75	15		130	110	25	42	190	15	93
Apricots and Peaches - Prune and Harvest	5	5	5								5	2
Cherries - Prune and Harvest	5	5	8			90	125				5	10
Corn - Harvest								170	305	30	30	
Dairy - Seasonal Work												27
Dry Beans and Peas - Weed and Harvest						134	235	25				
General Farm and Orchard Work 1/	35	50	240	385	295	315	40	30	15	45	90	45
Green Pea Harvest						50						
Hay and Silage Harvest						280	115	115	95			
Livestock Feeding												80
Mint - Weed and Harvest						190	240					
Onions - Sort, Pack, and Harvest	10								215			
Pears - Prune and Harvest	10	15	10					80	60		5	8
Plum and Prune Harvest								10	10		5	2
Potatoes - Seed Cutting, Plant, Harvest, Sort, and Pack in Farm Cellars	25	30	75	335	122			345	275	685	65	30
Small Grain Harvest								15				
Specialty Crops - Weed, Rogue, and Harvest					50	50	25					
Strawberry Harvest						50						
Sugar Beets - Plant, Hoe, Weed, Trim, and Harvest			10	55	1,222	1,975	900			700	540	
All Other Activities	20	45	22	90	80	82	79	71	72	98	80	36
KENNEWICK - ALL ACTIVITIES	125	65	93	245	690	1,212	882	381	252	797	180	165
Apples - Prune, Plant, Thin, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	75	30	30	15		130	110			130		75
Cherry Harvest							30					
Corn, Field - Harvest								35	80	20	20	
Dry Bean and Pea Harvest							75	25				
General Farm and Orchard Work 1/			45	125	30	35	40	30	15		45	
Green Pea Harvest						50						
Hay and Silage Harvest						230	50	50	30			
Onions - Sort and Pack in Farm Cellars	30											
Pear Harvest								20				
Potatoes - Seed Cutting, Plant, Harvest, Sort, and Pack in Farm Cellars	25	30		75	35			200	100	240		30
Small Grain Harvest								15				
Specialty Crops - Weed, Rogue, and Harvest					30	30	25					

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
Strawberry Harvest						50						
Sugar Beets - Plant, Hoe, Trim, Weed, and Harvest			10	15	550	650	140		-	200 -	50	
All Other Activities	15	15	8	15	15	27	12	6	27	17	15	10
MOSES LAKE - ALL ACTIVITIES	75	130	352	505	1,089	2,134	1,437	505	737	951	650	208
Apples - Prune and Harvest	15	25	45					25	42	70	15	18
Apricots and Peaches - Prune and Harvest	5	5	5								5	2
Cherries - Prune and Harvest	5	5	8			90	95				5	10
Corn Harvest								135	125			
Dairy - Seasonal Work												27
Dry Beans and Peas - Weed and Harvest						134	150					
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/	35	50	195	260	265	280				45	45	45
Hay and Silage Harvest						60	65	65	65			
Livestock Feeding												80
Mint - Weed and Harvest						190	240					
Onion Harvest									215			
Pears - Prune and Harvest	10	15	10					60	60		5	8
Plums and Prunes - Prune and Harvest								10	10		5	2
Potatoes - Plant and Harvest			75	130	87			145	175	445	65	
Sugar Beets - Plant, Hoe, Weed, Trim, and Harvest				40	672	1,325	820			360	490	
All Other Activities	5	30	14	75	65	55	67	65	45	31	15	16
SOUTHEASTERN AREA 10-53-05 TOTAL - ALL ACTIVITIES	310	330	688	745	2,559	4,517	1,543	2,023	789	861	875	270
Apples - Prune and Harvest	10	30	15					100	28	30		10
Apricots and Peaches - Thin and Harvest			100				130	100				
Asparagus - Plant and Harvest			28	61	1,364	1,544						
Cherries - Prune and Harvest	5					1,296						
Corn Harvest								25		18	40	
Cucumber Harvest							100	300				
Dry Beans - Plant, Weed, and Harvest			17	20	20	30	108					
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/			50	169	100	75			100			
Grapes - Prune, Tie, and Harvest	20	25	43							27		5
Green Lima Bean Harvest									14	9		
Green Pea Harvest						300	200					
Hay and Silage Harvest					80	52	59	54	28	27		

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
Livestock Tending and Feeding	200	200	200	50								200
Onions - Plant and Harvest							100	200			50	
Pears - Prune and Harvest		15						141				
Plums and Prunes - Prune and Harvest	15							202				
Potatoes - Plant and Harvest			38	55	46			122	56	114	105	
Small Grains - Field Work and Harvest			100	160	100	50	200	454	350	400	200	
Squash Harvest							50	100				
Strawberry Harvest						200						
Sugar Beets - Plant, Thin, Weed, and Harvest			25	31	533	648	394			86	330	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Cultivate and Harvest				100	200	200	50	100	100	50	50	
All Other Activities	60	60	72	99	116	122	152	125	113	100	100	55
PASCO - ALL ACTIVITIES	60	80	288	245	1,159	2,592	743	823	139	181	375	20
Apples - Prune and Harvest	10	30	15					100	28			10
Apricots and Peaches - Thin and Harvest			100				130	100				
Asparagus - Plant and Harvest			28	61	464	544						
Cherries - Prune and Harvest	5					1,296		25		18	40	
Corn Harvest												
Dry Beans - Planting, Weeding, Harvest			17	20	20	30	108					
General Farm Work 2/				19						27		5
Grapes - Prune, Tie, and Harvest	20	25	43						14	9		
Green Lima Bean Harvest					80	52	59	54	28	27		
Hay and Silage Harvest		15						141				
Pears - Prune and Harvest								202				
Plums and Prunes - Prune and Harvest	15		38	55	46			122	56	64	105	
Potatoes - Plant and Harvest				10				54				
Small Grain Harvest												
Sugar Beets - Plant, Thin, Weed, and Harvest			25	31	533	648	394			36	230	
All Other Activities	10	10	22	49	16	22	52	25	13			5
WALLA WALLA - ALL ACTIVITIES	250	250	400	500	1,400	1,925	800	1,200	650	680	600	250
Apple Harvest										30		
Asparagus Harvest					900	1,000						
Cucumber Harvest							100	300				
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/			50	150	100	75			100			
Green Pea Harvest						300	300					

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
Livestock Tending and Feeding	200	200	200	50								200
Onions - Planting and Harvest							100	200			50	
Potato Harvest										50		
Small Grains - Field Work and Harvest			100	150	100	50	200	400	350	400	200	
Squash Harvest							50	100				
Strawberry Harvest						200						
Sugar Beet Harvest										50	100	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Tillage and Harvest				100	200	200	50	100	100	30	30	
All Other Activities	50	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50
EASTERN AREA 10-53-06												
TOTAL - ALL ACTIVITIES	215	215	275	750	800	350	650	870	875	825	290	190
Apples - Prune and Harvest			20	30						175		
Cherry Harvest								75				
Dry Beans and Peas - Weed and Harvest					150			125				
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/				600	300	175	200		150		125	
Hay and Silage Harvest						50	250					
Lentils - Seed and Harvest					150			150				
Livestock Tending and Feeding	200	200	200								140	180
Raspberry Harvest							50	25				
Small Grains - Plant, Field Work, and Harvest				100				425	650	625		
Strawberries - Hoe and Harvest					30	50						
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Field Work and Harvest					120	50	100	50	50			
All Other Activities	15	15	25	20	50	25	50	20	25	25	25	10
SOUTHEASTERN AREA 10-53-07												
TOTAL - ALL ACTIVITIES	3		110	135	305	3,000	1,700	1,220	680	150	130	60
Blueberry Harvest							450	600	225			
Christmas Tree Planting											100	
Corn Harvest								80	80	120		
General Farm Work 2/											30	30
Green Pea Harvest							75	125				
Hay and Silage Harvest						250	400	50	30	30		
Raspberries - Prune and Harvest			25				450					
Rhubarb - Field Work and Harvest	3			5								
Strawberries - Hoe, Weed, and Harvest				25	30	2,400						
Strawberry Plants - Trim and Harvest			75	25	25							

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Harvest								40				
All Other Activities			10	80	150	250	325	325	325			30
LEWIS COUNTY - ALL ACTIVITIES	3			110	155	1,550	1,475	1,045	530	150	130	60
Blueberry Harvest							450	450	100			
Christmas Tree Planting											100	
Corn, Sweet and Field - Harvest								80	80	120		
General Farm Work 2/											30	30
Green Pea Harvest							75	125				
Hay and Silage Harvest						250	400	50	50	30		
Raspberry Harvest							250					
Mushars - Field Work and Harvest	3			5			—					
Strawberries - Hoe, Weed, and Harvest				25	30	1,000						
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Harvest								40				
All Other Activities				80	125	300	300	300	300			30
LONGVIEW - ALL ACTIVITIES						600						
Strawberry Harvest						600						
OLYMPIA - ALL ACTIVITIES			110	35	50	650	225	175	150			
Blueberry Harvest								150	125			
Raspberries - Prune and Harvest			25				200					
Strawberry Harvest						800						
Strawberry Plants - Trim and Harvest			75	25	25							
All Other Activities		—	10		25	50	25	25	25			
WEST CENTRAL AREA 10-53-08												
TOTAL - ALL ACTIVITIES	747	844	1,189	1,342	1,528	5,576	9,243	4,666	2,231	1,309	870	678
Blackberries - Prune, Tie, Weed, and Harvest	5	10			8	23	30	43	255	44	20	13
Blueberries - Prune, Thin, Plant, Weed, and Harvest	10	15	30	25	13	38	330	838	250	30	5	5
Bush Bean Harvest									45			
Cabbage Harvest										30	15	
Carrot Harvest								35	40	30	10	10
Cauliflower Harvest								125	60	35	5	
Celery Harvest										10	10	

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
Cherry Harvest								50				
Corn Harvest								100	90	15		
Cucumber Harvest								764	245			
Current Harvest							130					
Daffodils, Iris, and Tulips - Bud and Bulb Harvests			240	110	40	105	345	290	50			
Dairy - Seasonal Work	12	13	14	9	9	41	43	37	65	44	12	12
General Farm Work 2/				15	95	40	80	90	15			
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work	500	500	533	584	607	706	771	836	840	777	657	510
Mink Pelting											20	
Potatoes - Grading and Sacking												15
Raspberries - Prune, Tie, Weed, and Harvest	25	32	25	21	42	42	5,999	890	15	59	35	30
Rhubarb, Field and Hothouse - Transplant, Weed, and Harvest	125	199	130	322	328	2		6	5	4		20
Squash Harvest										10		
Strawberries . Hoe, Weed, and Harvest			--	15	94	4,220	909	7	5	6		
Strawberry Plants - Trim, Grade, Plant, and Harvest			120	120	50							
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Plant, Weed, and Harvest			20	55	154	259	505	448	200	90	26	8
All Other Activities	70	75	77	66	88	100	101	107	51	25	55	55
AUBURN - ALL ACTIVITIES	32	59	42	51	45	1,836	2,187	1,299	465	209	80	73
Blackberry Harvest					3	3	15	28	95	34	15	8
Blueberry Harvest					3	8	10	93	60	20	5	5
Bush Bean Harvest									45			
Cucumber Harvest								174	125			
Dairy - Seasonal Work	12	13	14	9	9	41	43	37	65	44	12	12
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work			8	14	12	26	26	31	30	27	27	10
Raspberries - Prune, Tie, and Harvest		12	10	16	2	7	1,329	880		29	10	10
Rhubarb, Field and Hothouse - Harvest	20	34	10	12	8	2		6	5	4		20
Strawberries - Field Work and Harvest					4	1,720	724	2		6		
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Plant, Weed, and Harvest					4	19	40	48	40	45	11	8
RENTON - ALL ACTIVITIES			30	50	90	170	265	245	85	20	15	
Blueberry Harvest							10	15	10			
General Farm Work 2/					30	40	80	90	15			
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work					30	30	45	30	10			

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
Raspberry Harvest							50					
Rhubarb Harvest			20									
Strawberry Harvest						50						
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Field Work, Plant, and Harvest				35	30	20	40	50	50	20	15	
All Other Activities			10	15	20	30	40	60				
SEATTLE - ALL ACTIVITIES	550	550	595	630	765	1,300	1,280	1,425	1,200	795	660	530
Blackberry Harvest									50	5		
Blueberry - Prune and Harvest			20	15			200	400	150			
Cherry Harvest								50				
Corn Harvest									50			
Cucumber Harvest								50	70			
Currant Harvest							130					
General Farm Work 3/				15	75							
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work	500	500	525	550	575	650	700	775	800	750	630	500
Raspberries - Prune and Harvest			5	5			150			5		
Squash Harvest										10		
Strawberries - Hoe, Weed, and Harvest				15	30	550						
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Field Work and Harvest			20		60	75	100	150	50	25		
All Other Activities	50	50	25	20	25	25			30		30	30
TACOMA - ALL ACTIVITIES	185	235	322	621	628	2,280	5,511	1,697	481	185	115	75
Blackberries - Prune, Tie, Weed, and Harvest	5	10			5	20	15	15	110	5	5	5
Blueberries - Prune, Thin, Plant, Weed, and Harvest	10	15	10	10	10	30	110	330	30	10		
Cabbage Harvest										30	15	
Carrots - Harvest, Grade, and Sack								35	40	30	10	10
Cauliflower Harvest								125	60	35	5	
Celery Harvest										10	10	
Corn, Sweet - Harvest								100	40	15		
Cucumber Harvest								540	50			
Daffodils, Iris, and Tulips - Bud and Bulb Harvests			340	110	40	105	345	290	50			
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work				20								
Mine Felling											20	

TABLE 2 e. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 12	FEB. 12	MAR. 12	APR. 12	MAY 12	JUNE 12	JULY 12	AUG. 12	SEPT. 12	OCT. 12	NOV. 12	DEC. 12
Potatoes - Grading and Sacking												15
Raspberries - Prune, Tie, Weed, and Harvest	25	20	10		40	35	4,470	10	15	25	25	20
Shakers, Field and Hothouse - Plant and Harvest	105	105	100	310	330							
Strawberries - Weed and Harvest					60	1,800	185	5	5			
Strawberry Plants - Trim, Grade, and Harvest			120	120	50							
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Plant and Harvest				20	60	145	325	200	60			
All Other Activities	20	25	42	31	43	45	61	47	21	25	25	25
VANCOUVER AREA 93-53-09												
TOTAL - ALL ACTIVITIES	50	127	130	127	150	3,125	1,800	1,480	870	300	125	72
Apples - Prune and Harvest		15	15	20				25		100	5	
Apricots and Peaches - Harvest									50			
Blackberries - Prune, Tie, and Harvest		10	12	15					250			
Blueberry Harvest									40			
Broccoli Harvest										40		
Cherry Harvest							180					
Cucumber Harvest								170	170			
Filbert Harvest										30		
General Farm and Orchard Work 1/		10	10	17	30	40	60					12
Hay and Silage Harvest						20	50	40				
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work		12	6									
Pears - Prune, Thin, and Harvest	50	60	67	60		35		75	200	100	30	30
Pole Beans - String and Harvest						10		980				
Raspberries - Prune, Tie, and Harvest		10	12	15			1,800					
Strawberries - Row and Harvest					30	2,900						
Vegetables, Miscellaneous - Harvest					50	80	90	140	150	80	30	
All Other Activities		10			40	40	50	50		50	30	30

1/ Because the employment data are as of midmonth, the figures may not represent peak employment for the month.

2/ Includes soil preparation, spring and fall seeding, summer fallowing, irrigating, tree removing, orchard heating, orchard cleanup, and other miscellaneous activities that could not be reported separately for each crop.

SOURCE OF DATA: Nonfarm Farm Labor Report (Land) from local offices.

TABLE 3. COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS, 1972

Section A. Migrant Group Contacts

Type I	By Reporting State II	With Reporting State's Residents III
1. Total	70	10
a. Crew leaders	25	0
b. Family heads	39	9
c. Other	6	1

Section B. Reporting State's Residents

Type 1	Number 11
2. Total persons	83
3. Total workers	48

Section C. Groups Working in Reporting State

Type 1	Number 11
4. Families	220
5. Unattached males	319
6. Unattached females	4

Section D. Comments

With the exception of one crew of 300 unattached males that came for the asparagus harvest only, the ratio of persons to workers was 1.7 to 1.

TABLE 4. INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1972

Section A. Washington State as Order-Holding State	Employers' Orders Extended	Employers' Orders Filled	Job Openings Extended	Job Openings Filled
I	II	III	IV	V
1. Reporting State, Total	30	27	1,836	1,447
2. Applicant-Holding States Involved:				
Idaho	1	0	1	0
Oregon	2	0	328	0
Texas	27	27	1,507	1,447

Section B. Washington State as Applicant-Holding State	Employers' Orders Received	Employers' Orders Filled	Job Openings Received	Job Openings Filled
I	II	III	IV	V
3. Reporting State, Total	4	0	78	0
4. Order-Holding States Involved:				
Maryland	1	0	1	0
Montana	1	0	1	0
New York	1	0	1	0
Oregon	1	0	75	0

TABLE 5. AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1972

LOCAL OFFICE	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
STATEWIDE.....	70,219	211	353	1,298	1,932	3,482	18,839	15,623	9,199	8,621	9,672	661	328
Bellingham.....	1,976	5	6	38	2	3	824	927	29	137	4	1	
Mount Vernon.....	2,782	4	9	23	24	24	1,687	653	172	109	56	14	7
Port Angeles.....	4,167	31	50	96	71	139	802	1,831	801	146	76	75	49
Auburn.....	4,910	13	3	5		5	3,286	1,338	141	75	38	6	
Everett.....	4,238	3	3	7	11	18	1,627	1,938	597	11	9	11	3
Renton.....	74				4	6	2	35	17	8	2		
Seattle.....	301	3	10	27	38	25	11	25	30	46	56	14	16
Aberdeen.....	13				4	5	1	2		1			
Lewis County.....	853	11	10	9	12	30	615	31	61	18	19	27	10
Longview.....	40						15	25					
Olympia.....	125						40	50	35				
Tacoma.....	4,690	14	24	226	271	235	1,440	1,938	394	88	30	4	26
Vancouver.....	450				10	25	14	139	81	86	50	21	24
Okanogan.....	4,897	16	45	48	176	87	553	659	555	1,168	1,544	23	23
Toppenish.....	16,689	60	33	211	563	1,288	3,998	1,990	3,430	3,011	1,827	201	77
Wenatchee.....	7,528	19	59	138	135	83	846	1,525	585	1,973	2,066	81	18
Yakima.....	8,233	13	45	124	173	371	545	1,433	954	1,057	3,434	42	42
Ephrata.....	1,278	5	2	74	100	61	496	230	117	103	84	5	1
Moses Lake.....	3,471	5	18	165	204	392	1,188	421	375	316	257	105	25
Pasco.....	2,195	1	24	55	69	551	742	304	231	161	50	6	1
Spokane.....	863	8	8	28	32	67	62	53	514	37	30	18	6
Walla Walla.....	446		4	24	33	67	45	76	80	70	40	7	

TABLE 6. VISITS TO FARM EMPLOYERS IN WASHINGTON STATE - 1972

LOCAL OFFICE	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
STATEWIDE.....	9,068	171	206	510	651	1,040	1,896	1,550	1,356	717	491	315	165
Bellingham.....	853		25	22	98	187	306	106	57		14	22	16
Mount Vernon.....	478	12	18	26	38	35	102	109	63	33	20	15	7
Port Angeles.....	900	24	36	62	42	63	140	183	124	61	57	53	55
Auburn.....	505		1	2	7	20	156	135	138	45			1
Everett.....	736	41	37		2	12	214	148	92	50	60	54	26
Renton.....	90			21	12	24	24	6	3				
Seattle.....	408	24	28	77	55	48	44	43	13	26	26	16	8
Aberdeen.....	10						10						
Lewis County.....	382	3	2	11	18	23	108	83	117	6	6	2	3
Longview.....	40	20					20						
Olympia.....													
Tacoma.....	331	9	20	43	31	44	33	56	52	18	10	10	5
Vancouver.....	174	2			14	23	33	41	27	19	13	2	
Okanogan.....	468	11	12	7	4	46	48	101	121	64	43	5	6
Toppenish.....	1,005	12	5	144	204	95	102	138	133	39	24	96	13
Wenatchee.....	852			4	4	177	268	113	131	75	61	15	4
Yakima.....	410		11	19	21	23	46	54	102	125	9		
Ephrata.....	346	2	2	22	22	62	50	61	21	50	39	11	4
Moses Lake.....	607	9	4	23	53	56	51	75	126	94	90	10	16
Pasco.....	269	2	3	7	7	64	108	67	9		2		
Spokane.....	136			11	13	25	21	23	24	6	11	2	
Walla Walla.....	68		2	9	6	13	12	8	3	6	6	2	1

TABLE 7. TEMPORARY SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL OFFICES AND ACTIVITIES, 1972
STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Date Opened	Date Closed	Agricultural Openings Received	AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS				
				Total	Veterans	Regular Over 150 Days	Total Ag. Employer Contacts	Non-Ag. Placements
Brewster	May 8	Oct. 20	1,783	1,648	347	23	958	14
Chelan	May 10	Oct. 24	839	1,015	183	-	790	-
Dryden	May 10	Oct. 20	1,160	1,054	272	1	581	5
Grandview	Mar. 13	Oct. 20	1,453	1,453	28	10	353	15
Granger	Mar. 14	Oct. 20	2,026	2,024	59	10	433	-
Lynden	May 12	July 31	228	226	3	7	388	2
Mesa	May 10	Aug. 3	633	599	2	5	420	8
Moxee City	Mar. 16	Sept. 29	770	664	103	3	547	1
Oroville	May 8	Oct. 24	619	510	49	5	703	41
Othello	Mar. 13	Oct. 31	1,186	1,041	35	24	726	53
Prosser	Mar. 13	1/	2,320	2,320	142	-	784	22
Royal City	Mar. 13	Oct. 31	1,549	1,337	116	64	1,335	11
Tieton	June 12	Oct. 24	2,192	1,922	183	-	1,060	-
Tonasket	June 5	Oct. 20	480	356	123	1	384	-
Wapato	Mar. 13	Oct. 27	5,455	5,455	727	8	347	9
TOTAL			22,693	21,624	2,372	161	9,809	181

1/ On July 1, the Prosser office became part of Operation Hitchhike.

SOURCE: S. F. 6467-A, Local Rural Manpower Activities Report.

TABLE 8

NUMBER OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS, 1972 ASPARAGUS HARVEST, BY AGE, ORIGIN, ETHNIC GROUP, AND SIZE OF FARM ON WHICH EMPLOYED, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Age, Origin, and Ethnic Group 1/	Number of Workers			
	Total	Major Farms	Intermediate Farms	Minor Farms
Total, all Workers	7,248	1,912	566	4,770
Local				
Total	3,746	61	135	3,550
18 Years of Age and Under	2,402	5	79	2,318
Mexican-American	1,264	5	69	1,190
Other	1,138	--	10	1,128
19 Years of Age and Over	1,344	56	56	1,232
Mexican-American	1,253	49	52	1,152
Other	91	7	4	80
Intrastate				
Total	47	15	--	32
18 Years of Age and Under	16	--	--	16
Mexican-American	16	--	--	16
Other	--	--	--	--
19 Years of Age and Over	31	15	--	16
Mexican-American	25	9	--	16
Other	6	6	--	--
Interstate				
Total	3,455	1,836	431	1,188
18 Years of Age and Under	432	27	90	315
Mexican-American	432	27	90	315
Other	--	--	--	--
19 Years of Age and Over	3,023	1,809	341	873
Mexican-American	3,006	1,809	341	856
Other	17	--	--	17

1/ Others are over 99% Anglos

TABLE 9. INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS - 1972
BY INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP CHARACTERISTICS

Interstate Movement	INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS				GROUP CHARACTERISTICS		
	Number				Number		
	Persons	Workers	Unattached 1/ Males	Unattached 1/ Females	Individual Family Groups	Crews	Other
Total	1,911	1,419	323	226	48	27	4
Ariz Wa Ida Ariz	8	6	0	0	1	0	0
BC Wa BC	39	27	0	0	8	0	0
Cal Wa Cal	49	26	0	0	4	0	0
Kan Wa Kan	5	5	5	0	0	1	0
Mex Wa Tex Mex	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Ore Wa Ore	16	14	0	0	3	0	0
Tex Ida Wa Tex	5	4	0	0	1	0	0
Tex Wa Tex	588	375	15	0	9	14	2
Tex Wa Cal Tex	25	14	0	0	4	0	0
Tex Wa Colo Tex	91	59	0	0	1	1	0
Tex Wa Ida Tex	291	181	0	0	0	7	1
Tex Wa Ill Tex	6	3	0	0	1	0	0
Tex Wa Ill NM Tex	9	6	0	0	1	0	0
Tex Wa Minn Tex	7	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tex Wa Mont Wis Ohio Tex	6	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tex Wa Mont Wis Wa Tex	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tex Wa Ore Tex	157	105	2	1	4	3	0
Tex Wa Ore Colo Tex	12	9	0	0	1	0	0
Tex Wa Ore Wa Ida Tex	5	4	0	0	1	0	0
Tex Wa Wis Tex	550	550	300	225	0	1	0
Wa Minn Mex Wa	7	3	0	0	1	0	0
Wa Neb Wa	21	14	0	0	4	0	0
Wa Ore Wa	10	7	0	0	1	0	0

1/ The number of unattached males and females are included in the persons and workers counts.

SOURCE: Employment Security Department ES-369's, Agricultural Worker Schedules.

XXVIII

DAIRY CLINIC PROPOSAL

A serious problem is being encountered by several local dairymen. The agrarian way of life is looked upon with disdain by many people. This accounts for the shortage of a qualified and experienced labor force.

In conversing with the dairy industry employers within our administrative boundaries a common labor problem becomes readily apparent. The majority of employers express discontentment with the present labor market and its inability to supply qualified help. The once plentiful supply has dwindled drastically due to adverse working conditions.

The majority of employers realize what has happened over the years but have miserably failed to disperse information that would enhance an employee's outlook. They have been too involved complaining about administrative problems to worry about employee retention. However, dawn has finally arrived because many employers recognize the necessity of retaining experienced and qualified labor. The employers are doing more to try and retain labor, but they are too late in most cases because the qualified people have moved on to other occupational fields.

The employer now provides housing in many cases which would qualify as a good rental facility in most urban settings. This type of commitment is an excellent example of why Washington is second nationally to California in average wages paid for agricultural occupations. In addition to housing, utilities are usually paid by the employer. This combination actually provides the typical farm employee with an additional $150 per month additional income.

In addition to housing and utilities, most employers are starting to pay on a scale commensurate with demonstrated ability. The employers are cognizant that they are losing labor because other occupations offer this added incentive. By providing a sliding wage scale they are able to retain help but cannot expand the present labor force because people are not aware of the changing scene.

To counteract this problem we would like to initiate a pilot program whereby a training program can be combined with an orientation presentation. This would serve a twofold purpose: 1) familiarization to establish like or dislike of occupation through actual experiences and 2) provide needed qualified labor for employers. An additional benefit would be a growing interest in rural affairs on a local level to supplement the national focus.

The program would be primarily for dairy functions. The curriculum would include both academic and practicum phases. If MDTA approval can be secured, either Green River Community College or Washington State University could sponsor the academic portion. The practicum could be accomplished via the Jobs Optional - On-the-Job Training program. The practicum could be located at the Puyallup Research Center (USDA), or one of the local dairies.

The course content should encompass feeding, sanitation, milking, breeding, artificial insemination, first aid and general outside duties. These should be taught both from the text book and actual experience. This package would definitely furnish enough background and training to make the graduate a desirable labor market item.

The placement of these individuals could be handled through a cooperative Employment Security and employer effort. If prior job committments are not enough to place all trained individuals, a concentrated job development program can be initiated by E.S.

Preliminary "feelers" have been conducted and the proposal has received a very warm greeting and the general comment has been, "It's long overdue."

XXX

DAIRY CLINIC EVALUATION

A Dairy Clinic was conducted to train people for work in the dairy industry. The clinic was separated into a two-part training program.

The first segment of training consisted of a formal classroom curriculum. The trainees were given three days of general orientation to the dairy industry. They also received a composite outline of what they would be learning and why the training was necessary. The prime objective was to give the trainees an opportunity to see what the occupation held in store for them. This would form a foundation for them to decide whether or not the occupation would furnish the proper satisfiers for long-term employment. In this manner the trainees would not be able to say, "They didn't tell me what it was like or what I would have to do." The first week four people decided that the occupation was not suited to their individual desires and personality make-up. These people were replaced by other applicants who desired training.

The formal classroom instruction was conducted by the Extension staff of Washington State University. The instruction and instructional staff were excellent. I am sure that a large measure of the success can be directly attributed to the intense dedication of the instructors to the industry and their firm commitment to the training program. The classroom curriculum was interspiced with practicum situations on local employers' dairies. The practicum provided the "tool" to verify the amount of training that was actually being absorbed. It also provided an opportunity for the trainees to gain first-hand experience of the various duties they would have to perform once on the job with their actual employer.

Seven trainees completed the formal classroom portion of the training. All seven were placed in On-The-Job training positions with prospective employers. During the first week of training three of the trainees were terminated. Two of the trainees quit of their own volition. The third one was terminated for unsatisfactory work performance. A new employer, regular, is being sought for the trainee as the Extension agents feel he has enough skills to be hired on a regular basis if supervision is present.

As all of the trainees are from a disadvantaged background, I feel that the 57 percent retention factor indicates a high degree of success for an initial training package. Even more encouraging is that all of the remaining trainees have been guaranteed full-time permanent employment once the on-the-job training portion has been completed. Another plus factor is the employers' surprise at the amount of technical knowledge acquired in such a brief time. In fact, some of the employers expressed a desire for a similar training package for them.

All things being considered, I feel that the program has been a success to this date. All agencies involved have learned from the program also. Therefore, a twofold success story has been achieved.

XXXI

JOB VAN

Historically, fairs have been inextricably associated with farming and farm live. Even today the farmer exhibits his best livestock and crops; his wife enters her finest recipe for apple pie; and his children enter 4-H competition. More people probably go to the fair today than any other single community activity. Even municipal, county, and state agencies have exhibits. Realizing the importance of the fair, the Lewis County Employment Service Office decided to participate in the 1972 Southwest Washington Fair. We called it "Job Van," as it was a mobile Employment Service Office.

The Job Van program was sponsored by Lewis County office personnel, and as originally conceived, was intended to serve farm employers and workers. The idea soon spread to include nearly all Employment Service activities. Indeed, the magnitude of the operation continued to mushroom from the time of its inception until the last day of the fair.

The mobile unit itself was provided by central office farm labor staff. It goes without saying that the success of the project in terms of needed suggestions, cooperation, and manpower, could not have been possible without Mr. Roland Van Luven and other personnel in the Technical Services Branch, Employment Services Division. Furthermore, central office Veteran and Y.E.S. personnel provided relevant information. We thank all of them for their support.

As this writer sees it, there were several reasons why the Job Van was successful.

First, we had some 100 local jobs listed on a blackboard for any passerby to observe. We referred truck drivers, cucumber pickers, farm equipment operators, secretaries, mixologists, welders, loggers, blueberry pickers, and many others showing an interest in the jobs listed on the blackboard. We estimated that some 2,000 people stopped to look at the board.

Second, we had two "Microfiche" units on display with current microfilm available at all times. The public showed an unusual interest in this machine. We estimated that 1,200 people used it. Job Van proved "Microfiche" an invaluable addition to our service.

Third, we had a large "HELP WANTED" sign in the front of the mobile unit which helped recruit people who may have otherwise been reluctant to apply for work.

Fourth, we had the usual pamphlets, booklets, leaflets, and information available and on display dealing with social security, employment programs, minimum wage, veteran's benefits, youth, minority, and farm employment.

The satellite office was operated from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., officially opening on August 8, and running through August 13, 1972, every day of the fair.

The presence of the Employment Service at the fair proved to be an excellent extension of our services to the community and permitted many to see for the first time the Employment Service in action. It turned out to be an excellent public relations endeavor and may become an ongoing program.

Lewis County Local Office
August 8, 1972 through
August 13, 1972

Satellite Office--Southwest Washington Fair

JOB VAN ACTIVITIES REPORT TABLE*

	Total Agricultural	Total Nonagricultural	Grand Total
Worker Contacts at Office.....	375	495	870
Worker Contacts by Telephone.....	39	39	78
Orders Received.....	9	13	22
Openings Received.....	23	28	51
Referrals.....	29	56	85
A. Individual Selection.....	29	56	85
Placements.....	12	45	57
A. Individual Selection.....	12	45	57
1. Regular Placements.....	5	0	5
2. Veterans.....	4	0	4
B. Mass.....	0	0	0
Employer Visits.....	26	29	55
Promotional Telephone Contacts...	16	5	21
Employer Contacts at Office.....	22	28	50
Job Development Contacts.....	6	8	14

*It was impossible to confirm whether or not placement was made for some referrals because the employer could not be contacted, the applicant was still pending, the applicant was to report for his interview after the week of the fair, or for other similar reasons. No attempt was made to tally the number of persons using the "Microfiche," nor the jobs listed on the board, although it was estimated that approximately 1,200 persons looked at jobs on the Microfiche screen, and 2,000 studied jobs listed on the blackboard.

P R O S P E C T U S

MDTA INSTRUCTION CLASSROOM TRAINING

D.H.I.A. Tester-469.381.010

The Auburn Local Office of the Employment Security Department purposes that a M.D.T.A. classroom training course be endorsed for 10 individuals in the occupation of D.H.I.A. Tester. Funding will be applied for from the 1973 Fiscal Year, King-Snohomish area institutional training allocation.

DURATION OF TRAINING AND ESTIMATED COST

A group of 10 individuals will begin 240 hours of training approximately March 1, 1973 concluding about April 14, 1973. The estimated training costs and allowances is $20,000.00. This does not include either transportation or subsistance allowances which vary for each individual.

NEED FOR PROGRAM

Both private and state agencies have indicated an increased need for D.H.I.A. testers. Presently employed staff are unable to meet the increasing demand for these services. Investigation indicates employment opportunities exist in adjacent states. This is not an apprenticable trade.

DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPATION

Tests milk to determine bacterial count, percentage of butterfat, and amount of acid in milk of each cow in herd, traveling from farm to farm; determines bacterial count in sample of milk by adding measured amount of methylene blue and observing time required for blue color to disappear. Separates butterfat from milk, using centrifuge, and determines percent by volume, using graduated cylinder. Measures amount of acid in milk, using pH indicator. Collects samples of products of bacteriological and chemical laboratory analysis. Informs individuals concerned of specific regulations affecting their establishments. Ascertains that required licenses and permits have been obtained and are displayed. Prepares reports on each establishment visited, including findings and recommendations for action.

NARRATIVE

Minority group participation will be encouraged in this program with special emphasis toward the veteran. Applicant screening will include the G.A.T.B. and high school completion or equivalent.

PROPOSED D.H.I.A. TESTER CURRICULUM

I. Orientation

II. Breeding
- A. Bulls-Present
- B. Dates
- C. Sires-Ancestoral

III. Feeding
- A. Amount of Feed
- B. Proportions
  - 1. Hay
  - 2. Grain
  - 3. Pasture

IV. Management Costs
- A. Milk Prices
- B. Feed Costs
- C. Relationships

V. Animal Health

VI. D.H.I.A. Computer reporting systems

VII. Procedures Weighing and Sampling Milk

VIII. Benefits and Features of Records

IX. Tours
- A. Burlington-Butterfat tests
- B. Pullman-Washington State University Computing Center

X. Public Relations

XI. Practicum

STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

EO 72-09

EXECUTIVE ORDER

By Executive Order dated May 27, 1968, a departmental Task Force on migrant affairs was created in order to better coordinate the state's resources to meet the needs of migrant and agricultural workers during the 1968 crop season. This Order was reaffirmed in January 1969, with the departmental Task Force to continue indefinitely.

From its inception, the Task Force has proved to be effective in coordinating the state's programs for migrant and agricultural workers. On February 1, 1972, I directed that steps be taken to reorganize and reconstitute the Task Force to provide for improvements which will enhance effectiveness and broaden the scope of activities to provide more equitable public services delivery for agricultural workers statewide.

The headquarters for Task Force operations has been established in Olympia, to improve communications among state agency directors concerned with agricultural worker problems.

Sub Task Force groups are being established among local agencies in intensive agricultural areas throughout the state. These local groups will address agricultural worker service delivery problems which can be solved locally and be the initial link in the communications chain for those problems which require state level policy and administrative action.

The Task Force shall be composed of departmental representatives having administrative or program responsibilities which directly pertain to the problems and needs of migrant and agricultural workers. One representative shall be designated by the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services for the Service Delivery Division and Health Division and by the directors of the following departments, or agencies: Employment Security, Labor and Industries, Agriculture, Public Instruction, Washington State Patrol, The Mexican-American Commission and the State Office of Economic Opportunity. These persons should have positions of statewide responsibility. The chairman of the Task Force shall be selected by the directors of the named agencies.

The Task Force will strive to facilitate the delivery of state services to agricultural communities in a fair and just manner through member and related agencies. Emphasis will be placed on coordinating services and improving responsiveness to the needs of all agricultural workers.

Additional members representing other state agencies may be added to the Task Force with the approval of the directors of the above-named departments. In addition, the chairman may appoint as ex-officio members of the Task Force representatives of other public and private agencies and organizations as may be appropriate to the effective implementation of the objectives of the Task Force.

The Task Force will be officially known as The Interagency Task Force For Agricultural Workers.

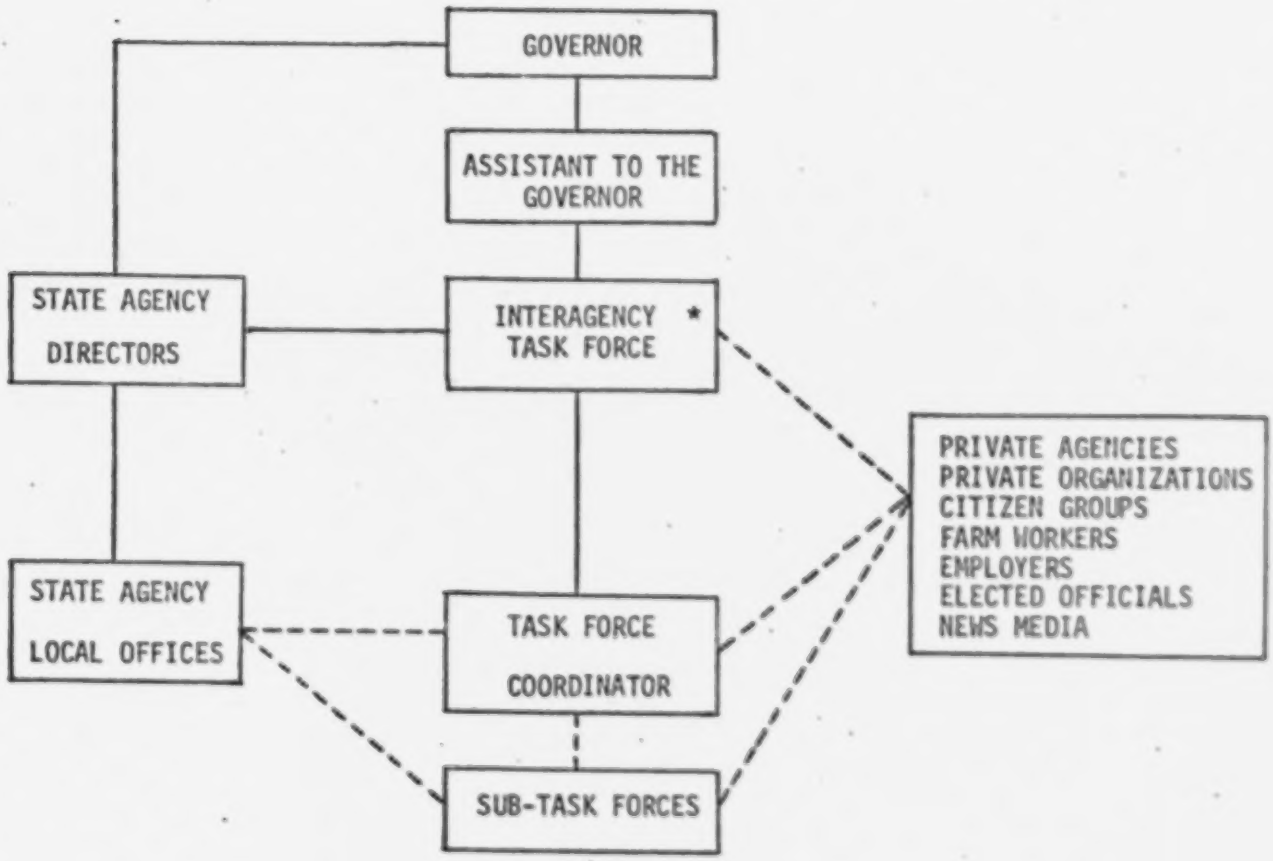
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this tenth day of July, A.D. nineteen hundred and seventy-two.

Governor of Washington

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Secretary of State

ORGANIZATION CHART
Interagency Task Force For Agricultural Workers



*Comprised of representatives of the following state agencies:

Department of Employment Security
Health Services Division, Department of Social and Health Services
Service Delivery Division (Public Assistance), Department of Social and Health Services
Department of Public Instruction
Department of Labor and Industries
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington State Patrol
Department of Agriculture
Mexican-American Commission

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE OBJECTIVES

1. Provide immediate State Agency response to needs as they emerge and are identified by the Task Force.

2. Consider specific problems of the State Agencies and suggest solutions.

3. Provide direction and guidance for the Migrant Programs Coordinator assigned to the Task Force.

4. Assist State Agencies and public officials in the formation of practical goals and objectives for both short and long term solutions of farm labor problems.

5. Create a greater awareness of local responsibility in solving farm labor problems. Promote maximum involvement on the part of both private and public groups.

6. Maintain regular communication with the Governor's Office on all matters with which it is directly concerned.

7. Make recommendations to the Governor's Office as deemed appropriate.

8. Establish sub-task forces in various geographic areas as necessary to accomplish task force objectives.

   (a) Provide guidance and informational support.

   (b) Refer problems of regional or statewide significance to the parent task force.